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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 PEGGY W.,

10 Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C19-6138-MAT

11 v.

12 ANDREW M. SAUL,
13 Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

ORDER RE: SOCIAL SECURITY
DISABILITY APPEAL

14 Plaintiff proceeds through counsel in her appeal of a final decision of the Commissioner of
15 the Social Security Administration (Commissioner). The Commissioner denied Plaintiff's
16 application for Disability Insurance Benefits (DIB) after a hearing before an Administrative Law
17 Judge (ALJ). Having considered the ALJ's decision, the administrative record (AR), and all
18 memoranda of record, this matter is AFFIRMED.

19 **FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

20 Plaintiff was born on XXXX, 1951.¹ She has a 10th-grade education and a GED, and has
21 worked as an office manager and childcare provider. (AR 44, 50.)

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23 ¹Dates of birth must be redacted to the year. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2(a)(2) and LCR 5.2(a)(1).

1 Plaintiff applied for DIB in January 2012. (AR 160-61.) That application was denied and
 2 Plaintiff timely requested a hearing. (AR 109-11, 113-14, 120-21.)

3 In July 2013, ALJ Rebekah Ross held a hearing, taking testimony from Plaintiff, Plaintiff's
 4 sister, and a vocational expert (VE). (AR 38-87.) In August 2013, the ALJ issued a decision
 5 finding Plaintiff not disabled. (AR 21-37.) Plaintiff timely appealed. The Appeals Council denied
 6 Plaintiff's request for review in March 2015 (AR 1-5), making the ALJ's decision the final decision
 7 of the Commissioner.

8 Plaintiff appealed this final decision of the Commissioner to this Court, which reversed the
 9 ALJ's decision and remanded for further administrative proceedings. (AR 611-19.) In May 2016,
 10 ALJ Joanne Dantonio held a hearing, taking testimony from Plaintiff and a VE. (AR 532-80.) In
 11 January 2017, the ALJ issued a decision finding Plaintiff not disabled. (AR 506-22.)

12 Plaintiff appealed this final decision of the Commissioner to this Court, which reversed the
 13 ALJ's decision and remanded for further administrative proceedings. (AR 1380-88.) In November
 14 2018, ALJ Dantonio held another hearing, taking testimony from Plaintiff, two medical experts
 15 (MEs), and a VE. (AR 1312-49.) In March 2019, the ALJ issued a decision finding Plaintiff not
 16 disabled. (AR 1286-1302.)

17 Plaintiff now seeks judicial review of the ALJ's decision.²

18 JURISDICTION

19 The Court has jurisdiction to review the ALJ's decision pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

20 DISCUSSION

21 The Commissioner follows a five-step sequential evaluation process for determining

22 ² Hereinafter, the Court refers to this most recent decision as "the ALJ's decision" and uses "the
 23 ALJ" to refer to Judge Dantonio, unless otherwise specified.

1 whether a claimant is disabled. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920 (2000). At step one, it must
2 be determined whether the claimant is gainfully employed. The ALJ found Plaintiff had not
3 engaged in substantial gainful activity during the adjudicated period, running from the alleged
4 onset date of July 24, 2011, to the date last insured (DLI) of December 31, 2014. (AR 1288.) At
5 step two, it must be determined whether a claimant suffers from a severe impairment. The ALJ
6 found that during the adjudicated period, Plaintiff's fibromyalgia v. myalgias, and status post
7 treatment for cancer with hand and foot pain and numbness were severe impairments. (AR 1289-
8 95.) Step three asks whether a claimant's impairments meet or equal a listed impairment. The
9 ALJ found that during the adjudicated period, Plaintiff's impairments did not meet or equal the
10 criteria of a listed impairment. (AR 1295.)

11 If a claimant's impairments do not meet or equal a listing, the Commissioner must assess
12 residual functional capacity (RFC) and determine at step four whether the claimant has
13 demonstrated an inability to perform past relevant work. The ALJ found that during the
14 adjudicated period, Plaintiff was capable of performing light work with additional limitations: she
15 could not climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds, but could occasionally climb stairs. She could
16 occasionally stoop, kneel, crouch, crawl, and balance. She could frequently handle and finger. She
17 should avoid hazards such as unprotected heights and moving machinery. With that assessment,
18 the ALJ found Plaintiff able to perform her past relevant work as a receptionist, legal secretary,
19 and office manager. (AR 1301-02.)

20 If a claimant demonstrates an inability to perform past relevant work, the burden shifts to
21 the Commissioner to demonstrate at step five that the claimant retains the capacity to make an
22 adjustment to work that exists in significant levels in the national economy. Because the ALJ
23 found Plaintiff capable of performing her past relevant work, the ALJ did not proceed to step five.

1 (AR 1302.)

2 This Court's review of the ALJ's decision is limited to whether the decision is in
 3 accordance with the law and the findings supported by substantial evidence in the record as a
 4 whole. *See Penny v. Sullivan*, 2 F.3d 953, 956 (9th Cir. 1993). Substantial evidence means more
 5 than a scintilla, but less than a preponderance; it means such relevant evidence as a reasonable
 6 mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 750
 7 (9th Cir. 1989). If there is more than one rational interpretation, one of which supports the ALJ's
 8 decision, the Court must uphold that decision. *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir.
 9 2002).

10 Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred in (1) relying on reasoning found erroneous in a prior court
 11 remand order, (2) failing to account for the impact of Plaintiff's chemotherapy on her mental
 12 functioning, (3) assessing the medical opinion evidence, (4) discounting the lay statements, and
 13 (5) failing to proceed to step five of the sequential evaluation. The Commissioner argues that the
 14 ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and should be affirmed.

15 Remand order

16 At step two, the ALJ found that prior to the DLI, Plaintiff had no severe mental impairment.
 17 (AR 1290-92.) The ALJ relied in part on the opinion of examining psychologist Lezlie Pickett,
 18 Ph.D., in reaching that conclusion. (AR 1291.) Dr. Pickett examined Plaintiff in February 2012
 19 and wrote a narrative report describing Plaintiff's symptoms and limitations. (AR 438-46.)
 20 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in citing Dr. Pickett's opinion as establishing Plaintiff's
 21 activities (namely caring for her husband, driving, visiting the casino, socializing with her sister,
 22 and helping at her sister's daycare) because a prior court remand found such reasoning to be
 23 erroneous and because Dr. Pickett's opinion lacks specificity as to how or how frequently Plaintiff

performed her activities. Dkt. 14 at 6-7.

Plaintiff does not cite any portion of a court remand order indicating that a reliance on Dr. Pickett's description of Plaintiff's activities in discounting her mental allegations is erroneous. Plaintiff quotes a prior court remand as indicating that Dr. Pickett's description of Plaintiff's activities lacks specificity as to their physical requirements (Dkt. 14 at 7 (quoting AR 1386)), but the portion of the current ALJ's decision that Plaintiff challenges does not cite Plaintiff's activities as described in Dr. Pickett's opinion for the purposes of discounting physical allegations. Thus, Plaintiff has not shown that the ALJ "repeats the mistake from the last decision regarding claiming [activities of daily living] were inconsistent with a claim of disability." Dkt. 14 at 6.

Chemotherapy

Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in discounting her alleged mental limitations without considering the impact of her chemotherapy. Dkt. 14 at 8-9. Plaintiff argues that although the ALJ cited several medical opinions in assessing her mental limitations, none of them address the chemotherapy residuals that Plaintiff contends cause disabling mental limitations. *Id.*

Contrary to Plaintiff's argument, however, the ALJ's decision details Plaintiff's allegations of chemotherapy-related limitations. (*See* AR 1290-94.) The ALJ notes that although Plaintiff alleged problems understanding and remembering, the only cognitive testing in the record showed no impairment, and Plaintiff repeatedly declined consultation with a psychiatrist for further treatment. (AR 1290-92.) Furthermore, the ALJ noted that although Plaintiff's oncologist indicated that memory deficits can result from chemotherapy, the oncologist did not test Plaintiff for such deficits. (AR 1292 (citing AR 501).) Plaintiff has not shown that the ALJ overlooked any evidence of cognitive limitations caused by chemotherapy or any other condition, and therefore has failed to establish error in the ALJ's decision in this respect.

**ORDER RE: SOCIAL SECURITY
DISABILITY APPEAL**

Medical opinion evidence

Plaintiff contends that the ALJ erred in assessing certain medical opinions, which the Court will address in turn.

Legal standards

In general, more weight should be given to the opinion of a treating doctor than to a non-treating doctor, and more weight to the opinion of an examining doctor than to a non-examining doctor. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1996).³ Where not contradicted by another doctor, a treating or examining doctor's opinion may be rejected only for "clear and convincing" reasons. *Id.* (quoting *Baxter v. Sullivan*, 923 F.2d 1391, 1396 (9th Cir. 1991)). Where contradicted, a treating or examining doctor's opinion may not be rejected without "specific and legitimate reasons' supported by substantial evidence in the record for so doing." *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830-31 (quoting *Murray v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983)).

Steven Goldstein, M.D.

In this case, Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in assigning significant weight to the testimony of Dr. Goldstein, an ME who testified at the most recent administrative hearing (AR 1315-37), because the ALJ failed to appreciate that Dr. Goldstein was “not qualified to render an opinion on a cancer patient.” Dkt. 14 at 11. Plaintiff has failed to establish error in the ALJ’s decision in this respect, however: the ALJ’s decision addresses Plaintiff’s functioning years after she was declared cancer-free, and Plaintiff has not shown that Dr. Goldstein was not qualified to opine as to her functioning during the adjudicated period. Moreover, Dr. Goldstein testified that he had experience treating patients post-chemotherapy. (AR 1331-33.) Counsel raised his

³ Because Plaintiff applied for disability before March 27, 2017, the regulations set forth in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527 and § 416.927 apply to the ALJ's consideration of medical opinions.

1 concerns regarding Dr. Goldstein's lack of experience as an oncologist at the hearing, and the ALJ
2 overruled the objection on the grounds that Dr. Goldstein was qualified to testify based on his
3 experience treating people who had undergone chemotherapy. (AR 1317-18.) Under these
4 circumstances, Plaintiff has not shown that the ALJ failed to appreciate the scope of Dr.
5 Goldstein's qualifications.

6 Plaintiff also emphasizes that Dr. Goldstein testified that her cancer met Listing 13.23, but
7 that her treatment was effective in removing the cancer, and that by the time of a 2016 consultative
8 examination, she was doing much better. (AR 1322-24.) Plaintiff notes that her cancer was
9 diagnosed in 2008, her alleged onset date is in 2011, and her DLI is in 2014, and therefore, based
10 on Dr. Goldstein's testimony, it is not clear how long she continued to meet Listing 13.23 and
11 perhaps she was disabled for some or all of the adjudicated period. Dkt. 14 at 11-12.

12 The Commissioner accurately notes that Plaintiff was declared cancer-free in 2008, after
13 completing eight rounds of chemotherapy, which predates the alleged onset date by several years
14 and makes clear that she did not meet Listing 13.23 during the adjudicated period. *See* Dkt. 15 at
15 8; 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 13.23. Plaintiff has not pointed to any evidence showing
16 that she met or equaled the requirements of Listing 13.23 during the adjudicated period, and thus
17 has failed to meet her burden to establish error in the ALJ's step-three findings. Accordingly, the
18 Court finds that Plaintiff has not established error with respect to Dr. Goldstein's testimony
19 regarding Listing 13.23.

20 Lastly, Plaintiff raises concern regarding Dr. Goldstein's testimony about Plaintiff's
21 alleged neuropathy. Dr. Goldstein noted that Plaintiff's treating oncologist opined that
22 chemotherapy can cause neuropathy in some patients, and that Plaintiff reported experiencing
23 neuropathy, but Dr. Goldstein stated that he did not see any objective evidence confirming

1 neuropathy in Plaintiff's record. (AR 1326-30.) Counsel cross-examined Dr. Goldstein regarding
2 the type of testing that could have confirmed Plaintiff's neuropathy. (AR 1332-36.) Although
3 Plaintiff notes that the ALJ found that one of counsel's questions had been asked and answered
4 (AR 1335-36), and Plaintiff questions that ruling (Dkt. 14 at 12), the transcript reflects that Dr.
5 Goldstein had in fact already answered that question. (AR 1333.) Thus, Plaintiff has not shown
6 that the ALJ improperly limited counsel's questioning of Dr. Goldstein on his understanding of
7 Plaintiff's neuropathy.

8 Barbara Goff, M.D.

9 Dr. Goff treated Plaintiff's cancer and continued to follow up on Plaintiff's condition since
10 her cancer remission, to ensure that she remains cancer-free. (AR 499-502.) In July 2013, Dr.
11 Goff provided an opinion regarding the impact of Plaintiff's chemotherapy on her functioning.
12 (*Id.*) Dr. Goff opined that Plaintiff's self-report of being able to use her hands for manipulation
13 for only up to 1/3 of a day due to neuropathy was reasonable, and that Plaintiff would not be able
14 to stand/walk for six hours out of an eight-hour workday. (AR 500-01.)

15 The ALJ summarized Dr. Goff's opinion and explained that she gave it partial weight
16 because the opinion lacked specificity, because it was not informed by a review of the entire record,
17 and because it was inconsistent with Plaintiff's activities, such as working at a daycare, performing
18 household chores, helping her daughter move, and spending hours at the casino. (AR 1299-1300.)

19 Plaintiff claims that Dr. Goff's opinion was sufficiently specific (Dkt. 14 at 12-13), but
20 Plaintiff does not address the specificity provided by the ALJ: Dr. Goff was asked if Plaintiff could
21 stand/walk six hours in an eight-hour workday, and Dr. Goff opined that she could not, but the
22 ALJ emphasized that Dr. Goff did not provide an opinion about Plaintiff's maximum capabilities
23 and did not opine about Plaintiff's ability to perform sedentary work, which the ALJ had found

1 her capable of performing. (AR 1300.) Dr. Goff's opinion is indeed vague in the way identified
 2 by the ALJ, and Plaintiff has not shown that the ALJ erred in discounting the opinion on that basis.
 3 *See Ford v. Saul*, 950 F.3d 1141, 1156 (9th Cir. 2020) ('Here, the ALJ found that Dr. Zipperman's
 4 descriptions of Ford's ability to perform in the workplace as 'limited' or 'fair' were not useful
 5 because they failed to specify Ford's functional limits. Therefore, the ALJ could reasonably
 6 conclude these characterizations were inadequate for determining RFC.').

7 Plaintiff also challenges the ALJ's citation to her activities as a reason to discount Dr.
 8 Goff's opinion. Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in pointing to the description of her activities
 9 as recorded by examining psychologist Dr. Pickett, because Dr. Pickett's report is not reliable
 10 because she "almost always diagnos[e]s malingering." Dkt. 14 at 13. Plaintiff's reference to
 11 several opinions authored by Dr. Pickett wherein she diagnoses malingering (AR 1554-1678) does
 12 not in itself establish that there is anything "questionable" about Dr. Pickett's evaluations (Dkt. 14
 13 at 13).⁴ Moreover, the activities Plaintiff reported to Dr. Pickett, such as performing household
 14 chores, managing laundry, shopping for groceries, cooking, mowing the lawn, washing dishes, and
 15 walking the dog, reasonably undermine Dr. Goff's affirmation of Plaintiff's report that she could
 16 not perform manipulative activities with her hands for more than one-third of a workday. The
 17 other activities listed by the ALJ, such as working in a daycare, helping her daughter move, and
 18 spending hours at a casino, are also reasonably inconsistent with the manipulative limitations
 19 affirmed by Dr. Goff. The ALJ did not err in discounting Dr. Goff's opinion in light of the
 20 inconsistency between the limitations identified and Plaintiff's self-reported activities. *See Rollins*
 21

22 ⁴ Even if, as suggested by an ME at the most recent administrative hearing, Dr. Pickett's malingering
 23 diagnosis is "a little bit of a stretch" (AR 1341), it does not necessarily follow that Dr. Pickett's report inaccurately
 describes Plaintiff's self-reported activities.

¹ *v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d 853, 856 (9th Cir. 2001) (affirming an ALJ's rejection of a treating physician's opinion that was inconsistent with the claimant's level of activity).

3 Lastly, to the extent that Plaintiff contends that Dr. Goff is “the only doctor qualified to
4 opine on the nature of [Plaintiff’s] cancer condition and the effects of treatment” (Dkt. 14 at 13),
5 Plaintiff is mistaken: many doctors examined Plaintiff and rendered medical opinions about
6 Plaintiff’s ability to function during the adjudicated period, and performed testing that Dr. Goff
7 did not perform that directly addressed her functional limitations during the adjudicated period.
8 There exists a conflict in the medical opinions as to the extent of Plaintiff’s functional limitations
9 (e.g., between Dr. Goff’s opinion and Dr. Goldstein’s testimony), and because of that conflict, the
10 ALJ’s reasons to discount Dr. Goff’s opinion must be specific and legitimate. *See Lester*, 81 F.3d
11 at 830-31. For the reasons explained herein, the Court finds that the ALJ’s reasons satisfy that
12 standard.

Lay statements

14 Plaintiff's former employer, Timothy Coogan, completed a form opinion describing
15 Plaintiff's job performance from 1998 through 2010, when she worked as the office manager for
16 his law office. (AR 189-90.) Plaintiff's sister, Judy Schmidt, testified at the first administrative
17 hearing regarding Plaintiff's functioning before and after cancer treatment. (AR 74-79.) The ALJ
18 gave little weight to the statements of Mr. Coogan and Ms. Schmidt. (AR 1301.)

19 An ALJ must provide germane reasons to discount a lay statement. *See Dodrill v. Shalala*,
20 12 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 1993) (“If the ALJ wishes to discount the testimony of the lay witnesses,
21 he must give reasons that are germane to each witness.”). Plaintiff argues that the ALJ’s reasons
22 to discount the lay statements are not germane. Dkt. 14 at 14-15.

23 | / / /

1 Mr. Coogan

2 With respect to Mr. Coogan's statement, the ALJ noted that Plaintiff stopped working for
3 Mr. Coogan prior to the alleged onset date, and thus Mr. Coogan's description of Plaintiff's
4 limitations does not pertain to the adjudicated period and could instead be referring to the time
5 when Plaintiff was undergoing her cancer treatment. (AR 1301.) This a germane reason to
6 discount Mr. Coogan's statement because he did not address Plaintiff's functioning during the
7 adjudicated period.

8 The ALJ also noted that although Mr. Coogan described problems with focus and finishing
9 tasks, Plaintiff's concentration and memory testing results were normal during the adjudicated
10 period. (*Compare AR 190 with AR 442-46.*) As also emphasized by the ALJ, an ME who testified
11 at the most recent administrative hearing was asked whether the cognitive impairments described
12 by Mr. Coogan were supported by the record, and the ME opined that they were not and that Dr.
13 Pickett's memory testing contradicted Mr. Coogan's statement. (AR 1343-44.) These are
14 additional germane reasons to discount Mr. Coogan's statement. *See Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503,
15 511 (9th Cir. 2001) ("One reason for which an ALJ may discount lay testimony is that it conflicts
16 with medical evidence.").

17 Ms. Schmidt

18 The ALJ summarized Ms. Schmidt's hearing testimony and found that it was contradicted
19 by Plaintiff's own description of her ability to work at Ms. Schmidt's daycare, a consultative
20 physical examination, and the memory/concentration testing performed by Dr. Pickett. (AR 1301.)
21 The ALJ also noted that Plaintiff reported an ability to spend hours at a casino, care for her ill
22 husband, and was observed to have normal posture/gait, which contradicted Ms. Schmidt's
23 testimony that Plaintiff could not stand for very long. (AR 1301.) The ALJ further found Ms.

1 Schmidt's testimony that Plaintiff could only sit for 15 minutes at a time without moving around
2 and stomping her feet was contradicted by her reports of spending hours at the casino, and Dr.
3 Pickett observed Plaintiff sitting for 90 minutes of testing without stomping her feet. (AR 1301
4 (referencing AR 441).)

5 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in finding that her casino activities contradicted Ms.
6 Schmidt's testimony because there is no information in the record showing that her casino
7 activities involved more standing or sitting than Ms. Schmidt described. Dkt. 14 at 15. Even if
8 this is true, and the ALJ erred in finding Plaintiff's casino activities to be inconsistent with Ms.
9 Schmidt's testimony, the ALJ cited medical evidence inconsistent with Ms. Schmidt's testimony,
10 which is an independent germane reason to discount Ms. Schmidt's testimony. *Lewis*, 236 F.3d at
11 511. Thus, Plaintiff has identified at most harmless error in the ALJ's assessment of Ms. Schmidt's
12 testimony.

13 Step five

14 Plaintiff notes that the ALJ did not proceed to step five in the sequential evaluation process,
15 claiming that if the ALJ had proceeded to step five, the ALJ would have been compelled by the
16 medical vocational guidelines to find Plaintiff disabled. Dkt. 14 at 15-16. Plaintiff lists this fact
17 as an assignment of error. Dkt. 14 at 1.

18 Indeed, the ALJ found Plaintiff not disabled at step four. (AR 1301-02.) Plaintiff has not
19 established error in the ALJ's step-four findings, or shown that the ALJ erred in failing to proceed
20 to step five. Thus, this assignment of error fails.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons set forth above, this matter is AFFIRMED.

3 DATED this 3rd day of August, 2020.

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5 

6 Mary Alice Theiler
7 United States Magistrate Judge